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REPORT.

The Committee appointed "to prepare a nomenclature of diseases adapted to the United States, having reference to a general registration of deaths," beg leave to submit the following

REPORT.

No subject is more intimately connected with the prosperity and happiness of a people than the degree of their public health. Some places and some circumstances are known to be more favourable than others to the development and prolongation of the vital energies of man; and it is a matter of great moment to the whole population collectively, and to each one individually, to know what facts exist in the place selected for residence, which influence its character in this respect. No subject which can claim public attention should excite greater interest than that of obtaining a knowledge of the diseases and causes of death in operation among us. It is of great consequence to all of us to know when, where, in what form, and under what circumstances, sickness and mortality take place; and whether they are uniform, or dissimilar in different places, or in the same place in different seasons, and under different circumstances. Wherever this knowledge is possessed, remedies for the amelioration or extinction of existing evils can be applied more intelligently, and with better hope of success.

Fortunately there is a mode by which this information may be obtained, and by which the force of mortality pressing upon a people may be, in some respects, weighed and measured. This mode is, uniform and accurate registration of the causes and locality of death, and intelligible abstracts of those causes. This matter may be illustrated by the facts we already possess. Let the whole force with which mortality presses upon us be represented by 100. It appears by the Fourth Report of the Registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths, in Massachusetts, for 1845, page 55, that of 10,000 of all the deaths by known causes that year, 667 were by *scarlatina*. This disease then, or this form or force of mortality, pressed upon us 6.67 per cent. of all forms or forces. It appears by the same Report, on page 82, that of 10,000 deaths 651 occurred in May and 1095 in September; showing that the proportional force of mortality was 68 per cent. less in the former than in the latter month. In 10,000 deaths in five different towns of the same population, 150 may occur in one and 300 in another, showing a different force in those places

of 100 per cent. In this manner may this force be weighed and measured in all its details. The correctness of this measurement depends, however, upon the degree of accuracy by which the facts are registered and abstracted. A uniform and systematic plan of *registration* and *classification* is essential to secure this accuracy. From an extensive examination of the statements of deaths in different places in the United States, it appears that the same disease is sometimes given in one place, under a name different from that of the same disease in another place, and even in the same place, the same want of uniformity exists in regard to the names of diseases in different periods. This is a great evil, and it must be obvious that so long as it exists it will be difficult, if not impossible, to make a statistical abstract, on which to institute accurate comparisons of the prevalence of different diseases, or of the health of the people in different places or in different periods. To remedy this evil the plan of a nomenclature and classification of diseases contained in the appendix is proposed. It is intended to apply uniformly to all sections of our country.

REGISTRATION.—The following rules should be observed in registering the cause of death.

I. *Give causes of death the right names; and such as have the same meaning at all times, and in all places.*

Consumption, cancer, or other name, for instance, should not be given when death was produced from another cause. The same name should, as far as possible, be uniformly used in every section of the United States.

II. *Such names should be used as would give a clear definition of the cause of death.*

Such terms as "fits," "infantile disease," "inflammation," "decline," "sudden death," &c., without specifying what kind of fits, what infantile disease, what inflammation, the cause of decline, or of sudden death, are improper. The particular disease, or cause of death in each case, should, as far as possible, be stated.

III. *A single word, or the least number of words possible, which would give this clear definition, should be preferred. Popular names may be used, but where no popular name in a single word is found, a technical or scientific term should be preferred.*

According to this rule, *consumption* would be preferred to *phthisis*; *croup* to *cynanche trachealis*; *pneumonia* to inflammation of the lungs; *enteritis* to inflammation of the internal membrane of the bowels, &c. By uniform use the people would soon become familiar with scientific terms.

IV. *When more than one disease or cause have concurred in producing death, they may be written under each other without being connected with other words or particles, and in the order of their appearance.*

V. *State as nearly as can be known by numbers, the duration of the disease or diseases, if more than one has concurred in producing the event, in years, months, or days.*

This would supersede the use of the words "sudden," "acute,"

"chronic," &c., and which often convey indefinite ideas. The suggestions of the Seventh Report of the Registrar General in England, should be observed in this connection. The duration of the diseases in these returns will always be considered to imply the time intervening between the first appearance of well marked characteristic symptoms and death. Small-pox, scarlatina, erysipelas, typhus, and all febrile and inflammatory diseases should, however, be dated from the rigor and first symptoms, not from the later appearance of the eruptions, &c. &c. The time in the certificate opposite the primary disease will, therefore, include the whole term of the illness. Thus, scarlatina maligna, 21 days; purulent infiltration, 7 days; implies that the earliest symptoms of scarlatina occurred 21 days before death, and 7 days before death purulent infiltration was observed. So whooping cough, 16 weeks, paralysis of motor nerves right side, 4 weeks, pneumonia, 3 weeks, is understood to mean that symptoms of the cough appeared 16 weeks, of the paralysis 4 weeks, of the pneumonia 3 weeks, before death. Strict attention to these suggestions ought to be paid to avoid confusion.

VII. *In fatal cases of small-pox, measles, scarlatina, typhus, and the like diseases, state whether it was the second, third, &c. attack, wherein the patient has sustained more attacks than one. In ague, epilepsy, convulsive and other diseases which occur in fits or paroxysms, date the illness from the first fit, and add the duration of the last fit.*

Thus "Epilepsy, 5 years; last fit 6 hours."

VIII. *Surgeons in all cases of operations should return the primary disease, the operation, the secondary disease, and should state also the time from the commencement of the primary disease, the time from the operation, and the time from the appearance of secondary disease, reckoning in each instance to the death.*

IX. *In external causes of death, the nature of the injury and the circumstances of the death should be stated; and whether by accident or design.*

The following are examples of such record; "killed on rail-road," "shot accidentally," "suicide," "hanging," &c. &c.

X. *When poison has been the cause of death, the time which elapses between its administration and the death should be registered as far as possible.*

Examples,

"Laudanum, (suicide,)"	.	.	.	.	8 hours."
"Oxalic Acid, (accidental,)"	.	.	.	.	20 minutes."
"Arsenic, (murder,)"	.	.	.	.	30 hours."

XI. *The cause of the disease when clearly known, may be inserted.*

It would perhaps be impracticable to carry out this rule to any very great extent, but in some cases it might be important. No cause of disease should be given unless distinctly ascertained. The following are cases in which such a record might be made, "Tetanus, wound in the hand, 2 days," "Delirium Tremens, Intemperance, 5 days;" "Scarlatina—exposure to the disease four days."

XII. *The cause of death should, if possible, be certified by a physician present during the last sickness ; or, when no physician was present, by such other person as might be best qualified. These rules should be observed by coroners.*

The information proposed to be obtained by the certificate in appendix A, is divided into two parts for the purpose of giving the physician no other trouble than merely to certify the cause of death, unless he chooses to give the other information. The sextons may obtain a personal description from other sources.

CLASSIFICATION.—There are many different causes of death, and many names given to the same cause. Many vague, unmeaning, and incorrect terms are often used ; and it would be difficult, if not impossible to make a statistical analysis embracing each in detail. It becomes necessary to group those that are synonymous, or nearly so, under one name, and those operating in a particular way or affecting a particular organ under one class. The advantages of such a classification are too obvious to require discussion. It has been well said, that “a nomenclature is of as much importance in this department of inquiry, as weight and measures are in the physical sciences.”

The first question that presents itself is : How shall this classification be made ? Various nosological arrangements of diseases have been proposed, possessing a greater or less degree of merit, but many of them appear better adapted to the general purpose of science than to statistical investigations. Any who has studied this subject will perceive that there are difficulties attending the details of any classification of diseases ; and that it is not easy to make one that shall be entirely satisfactory, even to one’s own mind. In making one, however, there are certain principles of known and acknowledged importance, which should be observed. Some diseases are known to have an epidemic and zymotic character, and the public health of a community is generally measured by the proportion to the whole deaths in which they prevail. Others are known not to have this character, but to be sporadic. Death is also produced by *external causes* without disease.

Here then are three classes of causes which it would seem might be separated. This division alone would, however, leave so large a portion among the sporadic, that some other subdivision becomes proper. To provide for this, a classification of diseases which affect a particular organ, has been adopted. Some special diseases, however, (dysentery for instance,) belong to the Zymotic, as others belong to the Sporadic class ; and it has been suggested that the former should be divided as well as the latter. This might be useful for more minute analysis, but for general purposes too many subdivisions embarrass rather than simplify the information. In making investigations in which it is desirable to include all diseases of the digestive organs, it will be easy to separate the Zymotic diseases which affect these organs from the rest, and add them to those of the sporadic class.

The following rules should be observed in making a classification of diseases for statistical purpose.

I. *All Zymotic diseases, or such as are known to be epidemic, endemic, or contagious under any circumstances, should be classed together.*

II. *All Sporadic diseases, or such as are known not to be epidemic under any circumstances, should be separated into classes, according as they affect particular organs of the body;—such as are of uncertain or general seat, forming a distinct class.*

III. *Deaths by old age, or from external causes, should each form a class.*

IV. *For convenient reference, all the names in the classified causes of death, and others proposed to be used in the registers, and their synonyms, both popular and scientific, should be arranged alphabetically in a separate list, and accompany each other, and opposite to each the synonym by which it is defined.*

The most recent nomenclature and classification of disease, is that prepared by Wm. Farr, Esq., and used in the registration system in England. It has been generally approved, and seems better adapted for its object than any known, and might, with some modification, be adopted in this country. In preparing the nomenclature and classification contained in the appendix to this report, we have followed Mr. Farr's plan, having the rules already given in view. As a general alteration of his plans, for the purpose of more convenient reference, the names of each class are arranged alphabetically. The other alterations are as follows:—

Class 1st. This class is the same as the English, except that it transfers "Hydrophobia" to the 12th class, and includes "Cholera Infantum," which is considered, in this country, a distinct disease.

Class 2d. This class transfers "Purpura" to the 10th class, substituting Cancer for Carcinoma, and includes "Infantile Diseases." The last term is used, not because it is liked, but because many causes of death are returned under this name. When more accurate diagnoses shall be observed, the number registered under this name, and "Inflammation," and "Sudden Deaths" will be lessened.

Class 3d. Same as the English system.

Class 4th. Same as the English system excepting it substitutes the word "Consumption" for "Phthisis."

Class 5th. Same as the English system.

Class 6th. This class throws out "Tabes Mesenterica," "Stricture," and "Hæmatemesis;" and instead of "Stomach, &c., Diseases of," "Organs, &c., Diseases of," is used that it may include special diseases of any of the organs of digestion.

Class 7th. We have excluded "Ischuria" and "Stricture" from this class, and substituted "Gravel" instead of "Stone."

Class 8th. In this class we have excluded "Ovarian Dropsy," and substituted "Puerperal Fever." Although this is a highly contagious disease, yet it is not known to occur except in connection with childbirth. We have thought it but proper, therefore, to class it with that cause of death. The word "Organs" has been substituted for "Uterus," as the more appropriate term.

Class 9th. We have not used the term "Arthritis" in this class,

but have added "Hip, Disease of," and "Spine, Disease of," as deaths often happen from these local diseases.

Class 10th. "Carbuncle" and "Phlegm" being rare causes of death, are not used. "Purpura," being a disease of the skin, is placed here instead of the 2d class.

Class 11th. Same, of course, as the English system.

Class 12th. In the English system those terms only are used in the abstracts for this class, "Intemperance," "Starvation," and "Violent Deaths;" but it is a matter of considerable moment to the people to have a more minute division, and we have accordingly included several others. "Hydrophobia" and "Necusia" are placed by Mr. Farr with the zymotic class; but since they arise from external injuries, it is supposed they might properly be classed here as "Poisoned" or "Intemperance."

We submit, accompanying this report, and to form a part of it, an appendix, containing papers marked A, B, and C. Appendix A contains a blank form for a certificate for a return of a death to the Register, and the same filled out, illustrating how it should be done. The form, it will be perceived, proposes to obtain several particulars which should be recorded in tabular form in the register. The propriety of inserting the sex, place, and date of birth, and the name, condition, occupation, and age of the deceased, will become evident to any one who examines this subject, and understands the influence of this matter on human life. In giving the age, when over one year complete years only need be used, when under one year months or days should be inserted. It is useful also to insert the particular locality, in order to ascertain whether any influence exists there favourable or unfavourable to health and longevity. Some districts in the same towns or cities are known to be more healthy than others. It is also a matter of great personal interest in tracing connections and determining the distribution of property, to identify individuals particularly, and this cannot be done, in many instances, without the occupation and particular place of residence of the deceased, and the name and residence of the parents are given. Hence the propriety of inserting information on these matters. The *causes of death* should be accurately given; and that part of the return is separated from the other, and designed to be certified, if possible, by a professional man, or any other person competent to give the information correctly, who was present during the last sickness.

Appendix B contains the names of diseases which it is proposed should be used in making general abstracts for publication. This is divided into two parts. In Part 1st they are arranged alphabetically. In Part 2d they are classed according to the rules already given, each class being also arranged alphabetically. In making out tables for publication, it might be well to print the facts under the diseases in both arrangements, according as they are presented in the Fourth and Fifth Report of the Registration in Massachusetts. In making such abstracts, diseases which are returned under a name not found in this list, should be arranged under one of a similar character in the list.

Appendix C contains the names of diseases which are actually found in the statements of deaths in the cities and towns in the United States. This list has been compiled after a careful examination of the bills of mortality for the city of Charleston, S. C., Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, for the last twenty-seven years, and from the recent returns from the interior towns of Massachusetts under the register system. An examination of this paper will show the absolute necessity that a revised nomenclature and classification of diseases should be made.

It would be very useful, also, if this report be accepted and printed, that it should embrace an additional appendix, and to contain the revised Statistical Nosology in the Seventh Annual Report of the Registrar-General of England, pages 262 to 292 inclusive, to be printed with a list of the names of diseases, and the numbers prefixed to them as used in the abstracts and found in page 236 of the same Report, to which the numbers in the Statistical Nosology refer.

The committee regret that circumstances have transpired in the sickness of one of its members, which has prevented so thorough revising of this report as was intended. This must be our apology for any of its imperfections which may be found.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed) JNO. H. GRISCOM, of New York,
LEMUEL SHATTUCK, Boston,
T. ROMEYN BECK, Albany,
EDWARD JARVIS, Dorchester, Mass.,
G. EMERSON, Philadelphia,
CHARLES A. LEE, Geneva,

Committee.

APPENDIX A.—*Blank form of a return of a Death.*

I hereby certify that a _____ person died in _____, at No. _____ Street (or place), on the _____ day of _____, A. D. 18—. The name of the person was _____, condition a _____, the occupation a _____, and the age _____ years, _____ months, _____ days. Said person was born in _____, and was the _____ of _____ residents of _____. Interred in the _____.

_____, *Informant.*

I hereby certify the disease or cause of death of the above person was as follows:—

CAUSE OF DEATH.	DURATION OF DISEASE.
Primary disease, _____.	_____
Secondary disease, _____.	_____

_____, M. D., present during last illness.

Dated at _____, on the _____ day of _____, A. D., 18—.

Form of a Return filled out.

I hereby certify that a [female*] person died in [Salem], at No. [102 Essex] Street, or place, on the [23d] day of [May], A. D.

* In addition to this the word "coloured" might be prefixed, if the person was not white, as "coloured female" or "coloured male," as the case might be.

18[46]. The name of the person was [Mary E. Brown], and her condition was a [widow]. Her occupation [a tailor^{ess}], and her age [45] years, [—] month and [—] days. Said person was born in [Concord, N. H.,] and was the [daughter] of [John and Mary Brown], residents of [Concord]. Interred in [South Burying Ground].

[JOHN OAKES], *Informant*.

I hereby certify that the disease or cause of death of the above person was as follows:—

CAUSE OF DEATH.	DURATION OF DISEASE.
Primary disease [Measles].	[21 days].
Secondary disease [Pneumonia].	[7 days].
[EDWIN FOSTER,] M. D., present during the last illness.	
Dated at [Salem], on the [24th] day of [May], A. D. 18[46].	

APPENDIX B.—Part I.

Nomenclature of Diseases,* Alphabetically arranged.

Abscess	Erysipelas	Joints, Disease of
Aneurism	Executed	Kidney, Disease of
Apoplexy	Fever Intermittent	Killed, accidentally
Ascites	Fever Remittent	Killed, by design
Asthma	Fever Typhus	Laryngitis
Atrophy	Fistula	Lightning
Bowels, disease of	Frozen	Liver, Disease of
Brain, disease of	Gastritis	Lungs, Disease of
Bronchitis	Glanders	Malformation
Burns and Scalds	Generation, Organs,	Malpractice
Cancer	Disease of	Measles
Cephalitis	Gout	Mortification
Childbirth	Gravel	Nephritis
Cholera	Hanged	Necusia
Cholera Infantum	Heart, Disease of	Old Age
Chorea	Heated	Pancreas, Disease of
Colic	Hemorrhage	Paralysis
Consumption	Hepatitis	Paramenia
Convulsion	Hip, Disease of	Pericarditis
Croup	Hooping Cough	Peritonitis
Cystitis	Hydrocephalus	Pleurisy
Debility	Hydrophobia	Pneumonia
Delirium Tremens	Hydrothorax	Poisoned
Diabetes	Infantile Disease	Purpura
Diarrhœa	Inflammation	Puerperal Fever
Dropsy	Influenza	Quinsy
Drowned	Intemperance	Rheumatism
Dysentery	Insanity	Scarlatina
Dyspepsia	Intussusceptio	Scrofula
Enteritis	Jaundice	Skin, Disease of
		Small-Pox

Spine, disease of	Suicide	Ulcer
Spleen, disease of	Syphilis	Urinary Organs, dis-
Stomach, disease of	Teething	ease of
Strangulated	Tetanus	Worms
Still born	Thrush	Unknown
Sudden Death	Tumour	

APPENDIX B.—Part 2.

Nomenclature of Diseases, Classified for Statistical purposes.

Endemic and Contagious Diseases.

I. Zymotic, or Epidemic.

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 Cholera. | 32 Cephalitis |
| 2 Cholera Infantum. | 33 Chorea |
| 3 Croup. | 34 Convulsions |
| 4 Diarrhœa. | 35 Delirium Tremens |
| 5 Dysentery. | 36 Epilepsy |
| 6 Erysipelas. | 37 Hydrocephalus |
| 7 Fever, Intermittent. | 38 Insanity |
| 8 Fever, Remittent. | 39 Paralysis |
| 9 Fever, Typhus. | 40 Tetanus |
| 10 Hooping Cough. | 41 Brain, diseases of |
| 11 Influenza. | |
| 12 Measles. | |
| 13 Scarlatina. | |
| 14 Small-Pox. | |
| 15 Syphilis. | |
| 16 Thrush. | |

Of Uncertain or General Seat.

II. Sporadic Diseases.

- 17 Abscess.
- 18 Atrophy.
- 19 Cancer.
- 20 Debility.
- 21 Dropsy.
- 22 Gout.
- 23 Hæmorrhage.
- 24 Infantile Diseases.
- 25 Inflammation.
- 26 Malformation.
- 27 Mortification.
- 28 Scrofula.
- 29 Sudden Death.
- 30 Tumour.

III. *Of the Nervous System.*

- 31 Apoplexy

IV. *Organs of Respiration.*

- 42 Asthma.
- 43 Bronchitis
- 44 Consumption
- 45 Hydrothorax
- 46 Laryngitis
- 47 Pleurisy
- 48 Pneumonia
- 49 Quinsy
- 50 Organs, &c., diseases of

V. *Organs of Circulation.*

- 51 Aneurism
- 52 Pericarditis
- 53 Organs, &c., diseases of

VI. *Of the Digestive Organs.*

- 54 Ascites
- 55 Colic
- 56 Dyspepsia
- 57 Enteritis
- 58 Gastritis
- 59 Hernia
- 60 Intussusception
- 61 Peritonitis
- 62 Teething
- 63 Ulceration

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| 64 Worms | 85 Ulcer |
| 65 Organs, &c., diseases of | 86 Purpura |
| 66 Pancreas, disease of | 87 Skin, disease of |
| 67 Hepatitis | |
| 68 Jaundice | |
| 69 Liver, disease of | |
| 70 Spleen, disease of | |

XI. *Old Age.*

- | |
|------------|
| 88 Old Age |
|------------|

VII. *Of the Urinary Organs.*

- | |
|-----------------------------|
| 71 Diabetes |
| 72 Cystitis |
| 73 Gravel |
| 74 Nephritis |
| 75 Organs, &c., diseases of |

XII. *Of External Causes.*

- | |
|------------------------|
| 89 Burns and Scalds |
| 90 Drowned |
| 91 Executed |
| 92 Frozen |
| 93 Glanders |
| 94 Heat |
| 95 Hydrophobia |
| 96 Intemperance |
| 97 Killed accidentally |
| 98 Killed by design |
| 99 Lightning |
| 100 Malpractice |
| 101 Necusia |
| 102 Poisoned |
| 103 Strangulated |
| 104 Starved |
| 105 Suicide |
| 106 Wounds |

VIII. *Of the Organs of Generation.*

- | |
|----------------------------|
| 76 Childbirth |
| 77 Puerperal Fever |
| 78 Paramenia |
| 79 Organs, &c., disease of |

IX. *Organs of Locomotion.*

- | |
|----------------------------|
| 80 Rheumatism |
| 81 Joints, &c., disease of |
| 82 Hip, disease of |
| 83 Spine, disease of |

X. *Of the Integumentary System.*

- | |
|------------|
| 84 Fistula |
|------------|

- | |
|-----------------|
| 107 Still-born. |
|-----------------|

APPENDIX C.*

An alphabetical list of Diseases and Causes of Death, which have been found in Registers and Returns in the United States, with Synonyms, References by Figures and Notes.

[The names in the following list of Diseases and Causes of Death, have actually been found in the bills of mortality of Charleston, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston, during the last twenty-seven years, and in the returns of deaths from the interior towns of Massachusetts, under its registration system, during the last five years, or other places. And for the purpose of forming a complete list, all the bills and returns during those periods have been carefully examined, and all the names abstracted and arranged in alphabetical order. No name has been omitted, and all are inserted for the purpose of showing the great variety of names in use, and the necessity of a new nomenclature. Names which are now proposed to be used

* This appendix is not full—it is intended to complete the alphabet.

in the new nomenclature in appendix B. are hence printed in capitals. Other names which may be used in the registers and returns, and which should be combined in the statistical abstract with some others of similar character, are printed in Italics. Others, which are sometimes allowable, and others which are improper, are printed in common type. The names in the right hand column are synonyms of the others. The figures refer to the numbers in the classified nomenclature, appendix B. part 2.]

Abdominal Viscera, (vague,)	What viscera? what disease?
Abdominal Dropsy, (vague,)	Dropsy? 21 Ascites? 54.
Abominal Tumour, (vague,)	What kind? where? 30.
Abortion,	Abortus, CHILDBIRTH, 76.

“Miscarriage” is generally employed if the fœtus be expelled within six weeks after conception; “Abortion,” if between six weeks and six months; “Premature Labour,” if the delivery occur between the sixth and ninth month, when the child may live.

Abortion after Dysentery,	76.
ABSCCESS or Abscessus,	Abscess 17.

Abscess may occur in almost any part of the body. The term should be used in connection with the part affected, thus—*Abscess of the* —, here state the part. The disease which leads to the formation of the abscess, should be inserted.

Abscess, arterial, (vague,)	What artery? where?
Abscess, internal, (vague,)	Where? what kind?
Abscess, lumbar,	17, SCROFULA? 28.
Abscess of the abdomen,	17, What kind?
Abscess of the brain,	41.
Abscess of the breast,	17, CHILDBIRTH? 76.
Abscess of the ear,	17, Otitis; inflammation of the ear?
	41.
Abscess of the groin,	SYPHILIS? 15; psoas abscess?
	31.
Abscess of the kidney,	75.
Abscess of the knee joint,	81.
Abscess of the liver,	69.
Abscess of the lungs,	50.
Abscess of the mouth and larynx,	65? QUINSY? 49. SYPHILIS?
	15.
Abscess of the neck,	17.
Abscess of the pharynx,	65? 17?
Abscess of the pleura,	Empyema? PLEURISY? 47.
Abscess of the side,	17.
Abscess of the thorax,	65?
Abscess, pectoral, (vague,)	Abscess of the breast? 17 CHILD-
	BIRTH? 76.
Abscess, psoas,	Lumbar abscess, 17. SCROFU-
	LA, 28.
Absorbents, inflammation of,	SCROFULA? 28.

- Accidental, accident, (vague,) What kind? 97?
 Affection of the stomach and head, Disease of the, 65? 41?
 (vague,) This term is often applied loosely to all vital organs.
- Age, OLD AGE, 88.
 Ague, INTERMITTENT fever, 7.
 Chills.
- Ague, dumb, 7.
 Ague and fever, 7.
 Air-tubes, disease of, BRONCHITIS, 43.
 Alopecia, Loss of Hair? 87?
 Amaurosis, Inflammation of the eye, 41.
 Amenorrhœa, Suppressed menstruation, 79.
 Amentia, Idiocy, INSANITY, 38.
 Amputation, Of what part? or for what disease?
 Anasarca, DROPSY? 21.
 Anasarca of the heart, Disease of the heart, 53.
 Anasarca of the aorta, 53.
 Anasarca of the arteries, 53.
 Anencephalus, MALFORMATION, 26.
 Anæmia, Bloodlessness, 53.
 ANEURISM of, Dilatation of the heart or arteries,
 51; what part?
- Aneurism of the aorta, 51.
 Aneurism of the aortis, 51.
 Aneurism of the carotid artery, 51.
 Aneurism of the heart, 51.
 Angina, Disease of the throat; what kind?
 13?
 Angina maligna, SCARLATINA, 13. Putrid sore
 throat.
Disease of the heart, 53.
 Angina pectoris, What disease?
 Anomalous, (vague,) Carbuncle, malignant boil, 87.
 Anthrax, MALFORMATION, 26.
 Anus imperforatus, What disease?
 Anthrodynia e potu, ORGANS, &c., 53.
 Aorta, aneurism of the, 53.
 Aorta, rupture of the, THRUSH, 16; sore mouth; can-
 ker.
 Aphthæ, Aphthæ of the throat, 16.
 Aphthæ anginosa, Aphthæ of infants, 16.
 Aphthæ infantum, APOPLEXY, 31.
 Apoplexia, Apoplectic fit; stroke, 31.
 APOPLEXY, Apoplexy, 31.
 Apoplexy, cerebral, Apoplexy of the lungs, 50.
 Apoplexy; pulmonary, Organs, &c., disease of, 53.
 Apoplexy of the heart, APOPLEXY, 31.
 Apoplectic stroke, Meningitis, cephalitis, 32.
 Arachnitis, Inflammation of the joints, 81; add
 what joint.
 Arthritis of the —

Has sometimes been improperly used for "Gout."

- Arteries, disease of the, *Heart, &c., disease of*, 53.
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